

# OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. III.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 21, 1827.

[NO. 138.]

## THE REFLECTOR.

### DISCOURSE.

Delivered at the constitution of the Rising Star Lodge, No. 393, in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. Oct. 26, A. L. 5826, by Br. and Rev. John West, published by Rising Star Lodge, by the advice of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

"We desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest: for as concerning this sect, we know that it is every where spoken against."—Acts xxviii, 22.

The society, whose members are before you, fellow-citizens, is introduced among you this day as a stranger to the world: and its reputation is such as not to leave you in ignorance of its general character.

Whether, or not, report has represented it to you as "every where spoken against," you may with propriety put to me, as on this occasion its apologist, the inquiry, "we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest." It is the part of wisdom neither rashly to approve, nor blindly reprobate. In imitation of the early advocates and auditors of christianity, it becomes us, on the one part, to "give a reason of the hope that is in us," and on the other, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." I proceed to satisfy your reasonable curiosity in regard to the character and designs of free-masonry, as far as my humble resources, and the obligations of the order, will allow;—first premising a caution against the undue influence of a preconceived prejudice.

It is acknowledged that masonry has encountered public prejudice and opposition. So has Christianity. Each can boast its martyrs. But persecution is not an evidence of error. Abraham was an exile for renouncing idolatry, and believing in one God. Moses suffered a forty years' banishment before his countrymen would listen to his divine commission to break their iron bondage; and even the immaculate Saviour was cast out of his native city, while the Samaritans shut their gates against him; the Gadarenes banished him from their coasts, and the Jews persecuted him to death, even the death of the cross! The noble Socrates, too, who lived but to foster virtue, was rewarded by a bowl of poison at the hand of his country, on the charge of meddling with its religion, and corrupting its youth. The most valuable discoveries in science have shared equally in the public odium. The inventors of the Copernican system of astronomy, and the art of printing were persecuted as enemies to the State. In truth, every reformer in religion, and innovator in science, finds himself in contest with the prejudice of the people and the influence of their leaders, and must patiently await the issue of an encounter between truth and benevolence on the one hand and superstition and selfishness on the other.

Let these precedents guard you against rashly denouncing any thing new, before you perfectly comprehend it, lest like the Athenians toward the lamented Socrates, you repent of the wrong when it is too late to remedy the evil. Thus you will spare yourselves the pain of an unavailing repentance, and spare the advocates of rational improvement, who are the world's best friends a life of sorrow, while you become their kind coadjutors in the work of moral emancipation.

As the basis of a correct judgment in regard to the masonic fraternity, let me present to you its claims to your respect in the order of the following definition: Free-masonry is an ancient and regularly organized society, embracing men of all religions, governments, and languages; who are connected by an inviolable bond; communicate with each other by a secret but universal language; and have in view the welfare and happiness of mankind.

Let us in the first place examine ITS ANTIQUITY.

It is a fanciful theory that every distinguished man, from Adam downward was a mason. If, indeed, we define masonry by the general name of *virtue*, or science, we may identify its features with every philanthropist, and its principles with the work of creation. But we need not this subterfuge. Antiquity is not the key-stone of the masonic arch. If our order has existed long enough to prove itself the handmaid of religion, the guardian of science, and the almoner of celestial charity, it is enough though we may not distinguish her voice in the anthem of praise that, on the morning of creation, celebrated the completion of nature's temple, nor in the mournful dirge that, on the night of the deluge, bewept its desolation.

But let us do justice to the antiquity

of the order as far as evidence will support us. We might, indeed contend for its indefinite antiquity on a principle similar to that which establishes common law—"the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" for who can point to a page in history and say, here masonry began? or go back to any epoch and aver then masonry did not exist? In addition to this negative proof, we possess traditional accounts, which are reasonable in themselves, and consistent with other history, and with each other, in the different parts of the world where masonry is found, and which explain incidents in history otherwise mysterious; besides which we recognise many emblems and other characteristics in the history of various ancient nations.

Nearly one hundred years ago, the order existed in this new world. We trace it over to our mother country; and in her history back to the period when King Charles I. laid the cornerstone, and Sir Christopher Wren, a most illustrious and indefatigable mason, reared the superstructure of the magnificent Cathedral of St. Paul. Passing upwards through a succession of monarchs, nobles, and philosophers, by whom the order was cherished and the most splendid monuments of architecture were erected, we find King Athelstane, the great and good man who first translated the Bible into the Saxon tongue, summoning all the brethren of the kingdom at York, and constituting them into a Grand Lodge; whence arose the present appellation of "ancient York Masons."

It was more than three centuries before this, that the order received its permanent character from the zeal of St. Augustin, or Austin, first Archbishop of Canterbury, who was sent over from Rome with forty ecclesiastics by Gregory the Great, to convert this rude people to christianity. The Britons were instructed in what they knew of science and religion by the Druids; many of whose peculiar tenets strongly confirm the tradition that they were indebted to masonry for their knowledge and virtue; and on no other supposition can we account for the rapid ascendancy of Christianity over the whole Saxon heptarchy. Their institutions are said to have been derived from Pythagoras.

The revival of masonry in Britain by the instrumentality of Roman missionaries proves the existence of the order among that people. Indeed, the Roman history furnishes many evidences of this, which cannot fail to strike the enlightened reader.

But there are names still deeper in the bosom of antiquity. St. John the Baptist, who was honored as the pioneer of Christianity, and the herald of the Prince of Peace, tradition says, was an illustrious patron of masonry; and it is a confirmatory fact, that Lodges have been dedicated to him, and St. John the Evangelist, since the christian era, whereas before that period they were consecrated to King Solomon. Their anniversaries, the 24th of June and 27th of December,—are also, to the present time, solemnized by the whole fraternity.

The history of Greece exhibits numerous characteristics of our order. A mysterious incident in the expedition of Alexander the Great into Asia, is most rationally accounted for by our traditions. At the siege of Tyre, the inhabitants of Jerusalem, refused the provision demanded by his commissaries. Indignant at their allged unkindness and presumption, he proclaimed determined vengeance upon their city. After desolating Tyre, he hurried towards Jerusalem to repeat the deadly carnage. He advances at the head of his invincible army, and when within sight of the city, suddenly he discovers, ranged upon an eminence, a sacred procession, composed of the High Priest in his robes and insignia, the priests in their appropriate habits, and the people in white garments. The High Priest approaches; and the conqueror meets him with profound veneration, at once abandons all hostile intentions, and is welcomed to the city and temple as a patron and a friend. The historical explanation of this mysterious occurrence assumes, that the Jews on the one hand were directed to adopt this expedient by a vision, and that Alexander, on the other hand, was prepared to submit to it by a dream. Our interpretation is, that this was a masonic procession, and that in the *badges*, Alexander recognised the *insignia* of an office before which the emperor lays down his sceptre, and the *emblems* of a relation which disarms the conqueror of his sword.

In this rapid sketch I cannot dwell on more particulars; and hasten just to notice that prince of philosophers, Pythagoras, the inventor of the Eureka, the

forty-seventh problem of Euclid, and the reputed founder of British masonry. To elegance of person and brilliancy of talent, he added a rich and varied education. In his travels in Egypt and Chaldaea, he learned of the Priests the mysteries of symbolic science, and antique tradition. He established his school at Crotona, and as he lived a single life, gave to it his undivided affections. His disciples were distinguished as legislators, and philanthropists; could confer with each other, by cyphers, though in the most distant regions; and by means of certain signs, and words, could discover in all parts of the world, those who had been educated in that school. These circumstances supported as they are by various traditional and manuscript evidences, constitute a powerful presumption in favor of the claim to Pythagoras as a mason. He forms the intermediate link between St. John the Baptist and King Solomon.

Amid the darkness of antiquity I discern but one more bright epoch. It was under the guiding hand of the wisest of our race that masonry grew up into a symmetry of proportion, and loveliness of ornament, which to this day extorts the exclamation: "behold the half was not told me." In that vast architectural enterprise, the erection of the temple were employed 150,000 workmen of *divers languages and religions*. They were arranged in three grades, and governed by corresponding officers. They were so organized as to secure undeviating obedience to superiors, and uninterrupted harmony among equals; and so expert that no sound of metallic tools was heard except in the forest, or the quarry, and all this during seven years. This complication in perfectly inexplicable on ordinary principles; and it is not expressly attributed to supernatural influence. It may then very properly be attributed to since it is perfectly explained by masonic principles.

While, therefore, we can assign masonry as a sufficient cause of these and other phenomena in ancient history, we are bound to admit her claims to antiquity as grounded not on mere hypothesis, but on philosophical truth. And did we need more plenary evidence than striking characteristics and undesigned coincidences, every Master Mason has within his own breast a *traditional narrative*, which removes every serious doubt that masonry existed three thousand years ago.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE THREE DAMSELS.

"Come hither, my beautiful Jean, and my fair Lillias," said the venerable Countess of Moray to her laughing, happy Grand-daughters—"come hither my children, and spend your hallowe'en with me. It is true I have not prepared the charms of the night, nor am I ready to join you in the incantations of the season, but I have a tale may suit it well; and you will not like it the less because the grey head tells you with her own lips the story of her day, when her locks were as bright as the berry, and her eyes as beaming as your own."

"That, in truth, shall we not, noble Grand-mother," said the sparkling Lillias; "but yet would I have the charms of Hallowe'en. Ah, little canst thou dream how dear this night is to the expecting maiden! Let us perform the rites of the even, and tomorrow, grandam, thy tale shall find us most attentive listeners."

"Ah, true Scots!" said the Countess, "thus clinging to the wonderful, and seeking to peep into futurity; but try not the charm my children, if you love me. Alas! I think not of it without tears and a sorrow unspoken of till now; for the fate of a friend, dear to my early youth, gushes into my bosom. Sit, my children, and my story shall repay you for this loss of your time; me it will also please to speak of the things gone by; and if it convince you, as I trust it will, of the folly of these superstitions, I shall have more than gained my purpose. Will my children listen?"

"What is there we can refuse you, noble grandam," said the lovely Jean, burying her locks of amber amid the snowy curls of the venerable Countess. "Speak on, then; you have made us listeners already—and hark! wind; rain and snow—a goodly night for a tale. Tell on, dear grandam; the fire is bright, the lamp is clear, and we are seated gravely, our thoughts composed to attention—now for thy wondrous tale!"

"It was on this very eve, many years since, my children," began the noble lady to her auditors, "that the three lovely daughters of a noble house as-

sembled together in a dreary wood to try the charm of the night, which, if successful was to give to their earnest sight the phantom form of the lover who was afterwards to become the husband. Their powerful curiosity had stifled their fear, for they were as timid as beautiful; on their first setting out on this expedition; but on finding themselves alone in the dark and melancholy wood, some touches of cowardice and compunction assailed them together, and they determined by a somewhat holy beginning to sanctify the purpose which had brought them thither. They were too young to laugh at this mock compact between God and the Devil, and therefore when Catherine, the eldest sister, began in an audible voice to recite the prayer against witchcraft, the others joined in it most devoutly. Now then, fortified against evil, their courage rose with every additional sentence; and when the soft voice of the young Agnes, the loveliest and youngest of the three, steadily responded the 'amen,' they were as courageous as was necessary, and no longer fearful of the power of the evil one. I know not, my children, all the forms used upon this occasion; but Catherine, after repeating certain words in a solemn voice, advanced before her sisters, and quietly placed upon the ground her offering to the shade she had invoked, as by his conduct towards it she was to judge of her future prospects. It was a beautiful rose-tree which she had chosen, and the flowers were full and many; and the sisters were contemplating from a little distance the richness of their hue, when they were startled by the clashing of arms and the loud outcries of men in fierce contention, breaking upon the stillness of the night. For a moment they hesitated whether to fly or remain concealed, when their doubts were decided by the rapid approach of a stern and stately Highland chief, who, brandishing his sword, swept on to the rose-tree as if he would annihilate from the earth its fair and fragile beauty. Suddenly he paused—his arm was no longer raised to destroy—the weapon dropped gently down beside the tree—and they saw his blue eye look mildly and kindly on the flowers, as, bending down to gather them, he faded from their sight in the action. Catherine was by no means displeased with her fortune; and the appearance of her handsome bridegroom gave courage to the other two to hasten the coming of theirs. Marian, the second sister, removed the rose, placed a lily bough in its stead, and then, with a beating heart and wandering eye, repeated the charm.—Again the silence was broken, as the quick but steady tramp of a warrior's horse struck upon the ear, and the shade of a noble cavalier, dismounting from his phantom steed, advanced slowly, very slowly, towards the lily; his face was beautiful but sad—beyond expression sad; and they saw a tear fall upon the flower as he pressed it gently in his bosom. He too had faded like a dream, when the beautiful Agnes advanced to perform her part in the witcheries of the night. She trembled, but she would not recede, and faintly repeating the charm, hung her white handkerchief on the branch of a distant tree. This time there was no sound, but a dread and solemn silence slowly ushered in her unexpected fate. From the wood came a long and sable procession of horse and foot, following a coffin, that was steadily borne towards them; many were the ghastly attendants supporting the pall, and many were the shadowy mourners who followed. Agnes watched with breathless attention the march of the phantom dead; they advanced slowly and steadily till they came to the tree, where her white offering fluttered lightly in the air; it was seen suspended a moment above them, then dropped amidst the cavalcade, and Agnes beheld the pale figures of the chief mourner clutch at the offering as it fell.

Days, weeks, months, passed away, and still found Agnes drooping over her blighted hopes, and expecting the death of which the omen of the forest had assured her; but still she died not, and was every succeeding month astonished that she yet lived. She now began to doubt the truth of the omen, more especially as the Highlander had not yet wedded her sister, who was betrothed to, and about to become the wife of a favorite of the king, who had earnestly sought her hand.—Agnes thought she too might listen to a tale of love; and such an one as was soon told her by a noble lover, and of her sovereign's blood, she listened to with pleasure. Walter was now her all, and the omen of the forest was forgotten.

The marriage of Catherine was appointed to take place at a country residence of her affianced husband, and Agnes, with her betrothed, was invited to be present. Marian too was there, and no happiness could have been more complete than that of the bridal party; but a dark night set upon this brilliant morning: ere they could reach the church which was to be the scene of their union, the Highlanders had descended in force from the mountains and assailed the unarmed guests. The Camerons came! cried the shrieking maidens, and flew in all directions from their sight; the bridegroom fell in the conflict; and the bride, as she rushed to the side of her dying husband, was clasped in the arms of the insolent chief, and borne away to his bridal bed in the Highlands. Marian escaped in the tumult, and Walter preserved his adored by the effects of his desperate valor; cutting with his sword a passage through his foes, and encouraging the armed men, who now came to their assistance, to drive the invaders from their hold. They were successful: and silence, though accompanied by sorrow, again reigned in the halls of the young and hapless bridegroom.

But the greatest evil resulting from this cruel inroad was the sad effect it had upon the mind of Agnes. Her belief in the omens of the forest was returned: her confidence in her prospects was shaken; and with the same feeling that bids the giddy wretch throw himself at once from the precipice over which he fears he shall fall, she determined to hasten the destiny which she now firmly believed to await her. Convinced by the fate of her sister of the certain fulfilment of her own, she resolved to spare her lover the anguish of beholding her expire; and, for this purpose, suddenly broke off all connexion with him, and refused to admit him to her presence. Walter's hope still struggled with his despair: he made some earnest appeals to her tenderness, her reason, and her gratitude. Agnes was deaf to all; she withdrew herself destined to fall an early victim to death, and that that bridegroom would snatch her from an earthly one, even at the altar's foot. Walter, heart-broken, retired from his home, and joining the cavalier army of the king, sought in the tumult of a military life, forgetfulness of the wound his calmer days had given. In the intervals of his visits to his family, Marian became interested in his welfare; she saw him frequently, spoke to him of Agnes, soothed his sufferings by her compassion, and gratified his pride by her admiration. He had no thought for any other; and though he loved not Marian, yet she became his trusted friend, his companion, and finally his wife. It was her will, not his; and what woman ever failed in her determination over man!—they were wretched. The heart of Walter had not been interested, and the temper of Marian was such as to require its delicate preference. She became jealous, irritable, perverse, and soon taught her hapless husband the difference between herself and the gentle Agnes. Such a course could have but one termination; stretched at length on that sick bed which was to be her last, she sent to desire the attendance of her younger sister. Agnes obeyed the mandate, but only arrived in time to meet the funeral procession which conducted the hapless Marian to her early grave. The widower instantly recognised, from a distance, his young heart's love, and rapidly flew to meet her; and as she shed tears of unfeigned sorrow for his loss, he took the white handkerchief she held and tenderly dried them away. Oh! at that moment how deeply Agnes sighed! She beheld in this scene the fulfilment of the omen, and wept to think she had thus wasted some of the best years of her life, and trifled with her lover's happiness and her own. "Ah, silly delusion!" she exclaimed in bitterness of heart, "of what hast thou not bereaved me!" After the period of mourning had expired, she gave her hand to Walter, and endeavored, in making his days tranquil, to forget the felicity she had lost.

"But they were wedded, grandam dear," said the beautiful Lillias, laughing—"what more would the people have had?" "Youth, and its love, and its hope, and all its bright and gracious feeling," said the venerable Countess "they had all fled with time and nothing but their remembrance remained with Agnes and her Walter, which made their lot more bitter. He was at their wedlock past even manhood's prime, she was no longer young; and though not wretched, yet they were not happy; and it was only in their descendents they looked for felicity. Agnes has found it truly, but for Walter—"

"Grandam, it is your own tale you tell, and our grandam's, I am certain,

idence of her affianced husband, and Agnes, with her betrothed, was invited to be present. Marian too was there, and no happiness could have been more complete than that of the bridal party; but a dark night set upon this brilliant morning: ere they could reach the church which was to be the scene of their union, the Highlanders had descended in force from the mountains and assailed the unarmed guests. The Camerons came! cried the shrieking maidens, and flew in all directions from their sight; the bridegroom fell in the conflict; and the bride, as she rushed to the side of her dying husband, was clasped in the arms of the insolent chief, and borne away to his bridal bed in the Highlands. Marian escaped in the tumult, and Walter preserved his adored by the effects of his desperate valor; cutting with his sword a passage through his foes, and encouraging the armed men, who now came to their assistance, to drive the invaders from their hold. They were successful: and silence, though accompanied by sorrow, again reigned in the halls of the young and hapless bridegroom.

But the greatest evil resulting from this cruel inroad was the sad effect it had upon the mind of Agnes. Her belief in the omens of the forest was returned: her confidence in her prospects was shaken; and with the same feeling that bids the giddy wretch throw himself at once from the precipice over which he fears he shall fall, she determined to hasten the destiny which she now firmly believed to await her. Convinced by the fate of her sister of the certain fulfilment of her own, she resolved to spare her lover the anguish of beholding her expire; and, for this purpose, suddenly broke off all connexion with him, and refused to admit him to her presence. Walter's hope still struggled with his despair: he made some earnest appeals to her tenderness, her reason, and her gratitude. Agnes was deaf to all; she withdrew herself destined to fall an early victim to death, and that that bridegroom would snatch her from an earthly one, even at the altar's foot. Walter, heart-broken, retired from his home, and joining the cavalier army of the king, sought in the tumult of a military life, forgetfulness of the wound his calmer days had given. In the intervals of his visits to his family, Marian became interested in his welfare; she saw him frequently, spoke to him of Agnes, soothed his sufferings by her compassion, and gratified his pride by her admiration. He had no thought for any other; and though he loved not Marian, yet she became his trusted friend, his companion, and finally his wife. It was her will, not his; and what woman ever failed in her determination over man!—they were wretched. The heart of Walter had not been interested, and the temper of Marian was such as to require its delicate preference. She became jealous, irritable, perverse, and soon taught her hapless husband the difference between herself and the gentle Agnes. Such a course could have but one termination; stretched at length on that sick bed which was to be her last, she sent to desire the attendance of her younger sister. Agnes obeyed the mandate, but only arrived in time to meet the funeral procession which conducted the hapless Marian to her early grave. The widower instantly recognised, from a distance, his young heart's love, and rapidly flew to meet her; and as she shed tears of unfeigned sorrow for his loss, he took the white handkerchief she held and tenderly dried them away. Oh! at that moment how deeply Agnes sighed! She beheld in this scene the fulfilment of the omen, and wept to think she had thus wasted some of the best years of her life, and trifled with her lover's happiness and her own. "Ah, silly delusion!" she exclaimed in bitterness of heart, "of what hast thou not bereaved me!" After the period of mourning had expired, she gave her hand to Walter, and endeavored, in making his days tranquil, to forget the felicity she had lost.

"But they were wedded, grandam dear," said the beautiful Lillias, laughing—"what more would the people have had?" "Youth, and its love, and its hope, and all its bright and gracious feeling," said the venerable Countess "they had all fled with time and nothing but their remembrance remained with Agnes and her Walter, which made their lot more bitter. He was at their wedlock past even manhood's prime, she was no longer young; and though not wretched, yet they were not happy; and it was only in their descendents they looked for felicity. Agnes has found it truly, but for Walter—"

"Grandam, it is your own tale you tell, and our grandam's, I am certain,

"Grandam, it is your own tale you tell, and our grandam's, I am certain,



by the tears which roll down your face," replied Lillias. "Ah! I will wait Heaven's own good time for a husband, and try these charms no more. Kiss me, noble grandam; your Lillias will never forget the Tale of Halloween." The bright maiden threw herself into the arms of her venerable ancestress, and at that moment it was scarcely possible to decide which was the nobler object, the damsel in the glory of her brilliant youth, or the Countess in the calmness of her majestic age.

**KIDNAPPING.** The account of the following disgraceful transaction, has been transmitted from two gentlemen of Natchez, to the Mayor of Philadelphia: Noah's Eng.

The Narrative of Peter Hook, a black boy, now in the possession of Mr. Perryman, of Holmesville, Pike county, Mississippi, says that he is free; that he was born in Philadelphia; that his father's name is Peter Hook, and his mother's Betsey; that they formerly lived in Current alley, between Walnut and Locust-streets; that his father once lived with Mr. Hartman Kuhn, as a coachman and his brother James with Judge Hemphill. He seems from his statement to have been kidnapped a year ago last spring, June, 1825; that he was induced one evening by a black man whom they called John, to go down to a schooner near Arch-street wharf to get a dram: that a white man, whom they called Joe Johnson, drew a long knife across his throat, and said "if you halloo g—d—u you, I'll kill you," and then took him down, tied his hands across, and chained him to the pump. Two boys, Wm. Miller, black, who lived in South-street, and Milton Trusty, mulatto, a sweep, who lived at the corner of Eight and Spruce-streets, opposite the Hospital, were brought down the same night and chained alongside of Peter. Next evening two black boys, Clement Cox and William Chase, were brought down and chained with the rest. Peter describes Milton Trusty, as a good sized mulatto boy, thick set; Bill Miller about Peter's own size, but thicker; Clement and Bill Chase as larger. Peter says they were three days and nights before they sailed. That they sailed out of the capes and saw the light house. That in about a day's sail afterwards, they landed, and he and the four other boys were chained together in a small oyster-house for three days. The five boys were then taken by night in a cart, and passed Lewistown about day light, and stopped to Joe Johnson's house, a tavern, on the road six miles from Lewistown, saw Abraham P. Johnson, Joe's brother, and his wife, there, where all five were chained to a staple in the floor of the garret. Soon after, a black boy, John Jacobs, a cart driver, from Philadelphia, was brought there. About three or four days after the 4th of July, a black boy, James Bayard, a sweep, a mulatto, Benjamin Baxter, who lived in Philadelphia, in South-st. and little Jack, a small black boy, a sweep, were brought together to the garret. And soon after, Ephraim Lawrence, a black boy, and little [hopping] John, a mulatto, who had both lived with a Mr. Hurst, in Philadelphia, were brought to the garret, and then a black Henry, a young man grown, was brought there. The 12 were all chained to the same staple.

Two girls were brought there some time before this, Lydia Smith and Sally, both black. Lydia lived with Mr. Mason, in Prospect alley, about a square from the house of Peter Hook, the father—Mason kept an oyster cellar in Market-street. Sally was blind, or nearly so, and he does not know where she lived, but was told she lived in South-street. These girls were chained in a different part of the same garret. Peter never knew Henry before; but Henry, on the road, as he was going to see his mother. Peter thinks they were kept in this garret about six months.

One night the twelve boys and two girls were taken down walked six or seven miles, and were put on board a ship by Joe Johnson, and set sail. In about six days after, they were landed; don't know where; heard them talking about the Chesapeake Bay, and that they were near Baltimore. We then travelled by land for one month, until we came to Rockingham.—Joe Johnson with them. He chained the large boys two and two, but not the small ones. They travelled generally on bye roads. Were not permitted to talk to any one they met; always encamped out. Were severely whipped by Johnson for saying we were free; though he never whipped me. Little John and himself were taken to a Mr. Owen's, thirteen miles from Rockingham, and staid there a month. Then Johnson sold them all to a Mr. Miller and Josias Suttler, near Rockingham. Staten and Constant, two black men, who said they were taken from Philadelphia, joined them. Bill knew one and Sally the other, and said they were corn carriers.—The whole sixteen, all unchained, then started, under Miller and Suttler, and after travelling some time, stopped at a Mr. Low's, six miles from Clinton, in Georgia, about two weeks, where a Mr. Walker came to see, and bought ten boys, and kept us a week or two, when he found out that we were free, and he refused to keep us. Suttler sent Tom Low for us,

and he, Suttler and Miller met us on the road, with the others, in all 16 free and 4 slaves, Lawdy, Fanny, Maria, and Martha. They brought us all to this country, but Staten and Constant, who were sold on the way. Mr. Miller got sick on the road, and returned. Suttler sold four, Clem, Ephraim, Henry and Lydia, the latter in Monticello, Mississippi, and the other three 12 miles across the river, with one of the slaves, Maria. The rest were taken to Holmesville, and four of us, Wm. Miller, John Jacobs, James Bayard and myself, were sold to Mr. Perryman, for \$450 a piece. The other 6 free ones were taken on by Suttler.

### Maine Legislature.

#### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.  
Petitions of Wm. Lowell, of Davis (Wasgatt and others, were referred to the next Legislature.

Order of notice was granted on petition of *Eurmona Kingsbury and others*, and Elias Berry and others.

Leave to bring in bill was granted to Robert Rogers and others.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.  
Pet. of Asa Cole and others was referred to the next Legislature.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.  
Leave to bring in Bill was granted to Warren Preston.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.  
Bill additional establishing the times of holding the Supreme Court in this State passed to be enacted.

Mr. Bridgman, of Leeds, had leave of absence after Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.  
Resolve in favor of Bowdoin College was refused a passage in concurrence with the Senate.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.  
MILITIA. Bill abolishing all trainings, except the annual one for inspection, was reported, read twice, and assigned for a third reading, Friday, (this day,) at ten o'clock.

The Resolve in favor of the Managers of the Sullivan Bridge Lottery was taken up in the House, and the House receded from their vote passing the same to be engrossed, and concurred with the Senate in refusing the Resolve a passage. On the question of receding considerable debate arose. Those who spoke in favor of receding were Messrs. Ames of Bath, Holt of Norway, and Vance of Baring; and those who were against receding, were Messrs. Abbot of Castine, and Adams and Mitchell of Portland.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Since our last London advices to the 1st of January have come to hand.

Part of the British succors sent to Portugal arrived at Lisbon about 12 days after the sanction of Parliament was given to the aid. The French Government, and very large majorities of the Chambers, had acquiesced in the British measures, which were also reported to have received the sanction of Austria and Prussia. It was added, that the Spanish King had announced to the British Minister at Madrid, his resolution to renew his ancient relations with Portugal; that he had ordered his Minister to resume his official relations at Lisbon, and was ready to receive a Minister from the Princess Regent. The Spanish Prime Minister had also assured Mr. Lamb, the British Minister, that reliance might be placed for the future in the strict accordance of his Sovereign with these professions; and that orders had been despatched to the frontiers to prevent the possibility of fresh abuses.

Thus far the affairs of England and Spain appeared to be on the point of adjustment; and it was apparent that the Portuguese insurgents, deprived of all hope of support, would become an easy and early conquest to the troops sent to suppress them. But some politicians still contended, that one important question had not been solved, and that it remained to be seen, before the friends of Peace could be at full ease, what would be the security for the future which Mr. Canning declared in Parliament he should not feel to require of Spain. This uncertainty occasioned much political speculation, which need not be repeated; but it certainly appeared to be the general sentiment in Europe, that no requisition could be made which could disturb the general peace.

The British and French stocks maintained Peace quotations; and it was announced that the trade and manufactures of England were improving.

Mention is made in the papers that the French Opposition Members were highly indignant at the haughty tone used by the British Minister in relation to the former conduct and policy of France. But it appeared that the French Ministers defended his remarks, and accused the opposition of having derived their information respecting them from imperfect reports and translations of Mr. Canning's speech; whereas they, the Ministers, had seen an official translation of it, in which they found nothing offensive. The leader of the Opposition in the French Chamber of Peers, is the celebrated Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND, the Statesman, who, when

Minister of Foreign Affairs, under Louis XVIII. was so violent an *Ultra Royalist*, that the King, who had sworn to support the Charter, was compelled to displace him, and with whom the present Premier, M. de VILLELE, refused to serve; and for which he has been the constant theme of the abuse of the ousted Minister. His opposition was therefore duly estimated, notwithstanding his pre-eminent talents. *Bost. Cent.*

**GREEK AND TURKISH AFFAIRS.**  
We have advices from Ancona to the 12th November. The Turks continued to besiege the Acropolis of Athens, and the Greeks to defend it.—Ibrahim Pacha remained inactive in his entrenched camp at Tripolizza, and his army was suffering for food.—The Greeks also were suffering deprivations, but had received fifteen cargoes of provisions sent them by the French and Swiss consuls from Ancona.

Letters from Constantinople to the 27th Nov. represent that Capital to be perfectly tranquil; and that the Europeans there entertained strong hopes of the success of the mediation of the British and other Ministers in effecting Peace between the Turks and Greeks. It was even rumored, that the negotiation had proceeded so far as to fix on the two Hospodars into which, Greece is to be divided, and that a Prince of the House of Cantacuzeno had been named as one of the Hospodars. The organization of the new troops, proceeds with unabated exertion.

The execution of the persons suspected of being the incendiaries who occasioned the late destruction of so large a part of the city, had nearly ceased.

Geneva letters state, that Lord Cockburn was preparing to attack the Turks; that the vessels to compose his squadron have arrived at Gibraltar, and that they will be reinforced by two steam boats and some gun boats purchased in France and Italy.

Administration on the estate of the late wealthy Mr. Farquhar, has been granted to J. F. Fraser, one of the nephews. The property is chiefly personal, the splendid estate of Fonthill having been sold by Mr. F. sometime previous to his death, and will therefore be divided equally among his nephews and nieces. There are three nephews, viz: George Mortimer, James Mortimer, and J. F. Fraser, and four nieces, who are married to the following gentlemen—Sir William Temple Pole, Bart. James Lunsden, William Aitken, and P. Trezevant, of America. It is supposed that the share of each will be £100,000. The landed property is comparatively small, and will go to the heirs at law. *[London paper.]*

*[From the National Gazette of February 3.]*

We have interesting intelligence from Colombia down to the 6th ultimo. Bolivar arrived in Porto Cabello, from Maracaibo, on the 31st December. He was in Valencia on the 2d ultimo, and expected to be in Caracas on the 9th or 10th, where fine preparations were making to receive him as Liberator, Pacifier, &c. On the evening of the 5th, information was brought to Caracas, of a severe engagement between General Bermudez and the Commandant of Rio Chico; but its correctness, was doubted. We submit the translations which we have made, of some important documents, that shew the course pursued by Bolivar. He has, in fact, ratified the rebellion of Paez; and it is not improbable that he will endeavor to extend the famous Constitution of Bolivar to Colombia.

Caracas, January 3.—(Comet Gazette Extra.)  
IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.  
State of Venezuela.—Valencia, Jan. 2.  
8 o'clock in the morning.

To the Senior General, second Chief of the Army.  
When the enemies of our country thought to celebrate the obsequies of Venezuela, and around the funeral pyre chanted the destruction of the saviours of Southern America, the illustrious son of Colombia appeared with the following decree, which I have the honor to submit to you, and confounded the malevolent. His Excellency, the civil and military chief of Venezuela, not losing a particle of his attributions or powers in this department, has exchanged his title for that of Superior Chief, which he receives from his excellency the Liberator President. Already dissensions and calamities disappear, and the heroes unite to establish the happiness and prosperity of the Republic. God preserve your Excellency.

By order of the chief,  
M. Escute.

#### DECREE.

SIMON BOLIVAR, President, &c.

CONSIDERING—

1st. That the situation of Venezuela is most lamentable owing to the mutual conflicts of its parties.—

2d. That I am authorized, by the wishes of the people, to exert extraordinary powers for the salvation of our country.—

3d. That domestic peace is the security of all, and the glory of the Republic.—

I DECREE,

1. No one shall be molested or tried for anything done or said with reference to reform.

2. The persons, property, and offices of those engaged in that cause are guaranteed without exception.

3. The General in Chief, *Jose Antonio Paez*, shall continue to hold the civil and military authority under the name of superior or high chief of Venezuela, with the faculties proper to that station; and the General in Chief, *Santiago Marino*, shall be Intendant and Commanding General of Maturin.

4. Immediately on the promulgation of this decree, my authority as President of the Republic shall be acknowledged and obeyed.

5. Every act of hostility committed after the issuing of this decree shall be judged as a State-crime, and punished according to law.

6. The great National Convention shall be convoked pursuant to the decree of the 19th ult., in order to determine the fate of the Republic.

Given at head quarters, Porto Cabello, 1st of January, 1827. Signed by my hand, &c. SIMON BOLIVAR.

Countersigned by the Secretary of State and Secretary General of His Excellency, J. R. REVENGA.

### DOMESTIC.

**FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.** From five o'clock on Saturday evening until yesterday noon, the repose of the city was frequently disturbed by the cry of fire. At half past eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the store belonging to Henry Nixon, Esq., situated on the wharf below Pine-street, and occupied by Mr. John P. Ohl. It originated in the back part of the store, and had obtained such an ascendancy before assistance was obtained, that the devouring element extended across the narrow alley which leads from the wharf to Penn-street, and reached the large Grocery Store on the north of it owned and occupied by Mr. William Cummings, which, with the store of Mr. Ohl, was wholly destroyed.

The Bake House of Mr. James H. Lord, which had lately been repaired, was crushed by the falling of the northern wall of Mr. Cummings's four story store. The building on the South of Mr. Nixon's store, was considerably damaged, as well as the buildings in the rear, connected with the house on Penn-street.

Whatever may have been the causes of the late frequent alarms of fire, and its direful and calamitous effects in Water and Penn-streets, &c, during the last three days, whether the acts of designing incendiaries, spontaneous combustion, or accident or carelessness, these terrific instances should incite our fellow-citizens to unusual vigilance and caution. *Amer. Daily Adv.*

**MYSTICUS AFFAIR.** A little son of Benjamin Clark, of Arkansas, between 3 and 4 years of age, disappeared in a mysterious manner, in Oct. 1825, and was supposed to have been drowned, notwithstanding a little negro girl about his own age, said he was taken away by a man on horseback. Recently the parents received a letter, stating that their child would be delivered to them if they would enclose \$50 in a letter to Thomas Tutty, at Natchez. The mother repaired to Natchez, and through the aid of the postmaster, succeeded in apprehending the pretended Thomas Tutty, whose real name was Edward H. Morris, an Irishman and a schoolmaster. He was committed to jail, and refuses to discover the place where the child is. The country around has been searched, and \$500 reward offered for the child. *Long Island Star.*

The following is a list of the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine, chosen at their communication, January 11, 1827.—*M. Mirror.*

M. W. Charles Fox, of Portland, G. M.; R. W. Saml. Fessenden, of Portland, Dep. G. M.; George Thacher, of Saco, S. G. W.; Robert P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, J. G. W.; Joseph M. Gorris, of Portland, G. Treasurer; William Lord, of Portland, Rec. G. Sec.; John L. Megquier, of Portland, Cor. G. Sec.; Samuel Stephenson, of Gorham, G. Marshal; Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, of Wells, Rev. Samuel Rand of Portland, Rev. Asa Mead, of Brunswick, Grand Chaplains; Benjamin D. Bartlett, of Bath, S. G. Deacon; Isaac Lincoln, of Brunswick, J. G. D.; Eleazer Wyer, of Portland, Nelson Rackley, of do. Oliver Griswold, of Fryeburg, Joseph Chandler of Augusta, Grand Stewards; Robert R. Kendall, of Freeport, G. Sword B.; Seth Clark, of Portland, Oliver S. Hartshorn, of do, Grand Pursuivants; William Stevens, of do. Grand Tyler.

**District Deputy Grand Masters.** Rev. Reuben Nason, of Gorham, first district; Ruel Washburn, of Livermore, second; Amos Nourse, of Hallowell, third; John Miller, of Warren, fourth; David I. Bent, of Bangor, fifth; Libbeus Bailey, of Eastport, sixth.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, on Wednesday, the case of Clark vs. the Corporation of the City of Washington. Mr. Chastain Clark, of Richmond, was the fortunate holder of a ticket which in 1822 drew the capital prize of 100,000 dollars, in a lottery drawn in the city of Washington, and for the payment of the prizes the Corporation of that City was made responsible. The Corporation sold the lottery to David Gillespie, who failed to pay the prizes after the Lottery was drawn. Mr. Clark commenced a suit against the Corporation for \$85,000, and the Circuit

Court of the United States for the district of Columbia decided against Clark. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, and on Wednesday the opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the case to the Circuit Court with instructions to enter judgment on the case agreed for the plaintiff.

By this decision Mr. Clark recovers the \$85,000, with interest.

**COLSON, THE PIRATE.** The public seems to have taken an uncommon interest in the fate of this unfortunate man; and every incident in the history of his short life, or circumstance connected with the heinous crime which brought him to an untimely end is seized and read with avidity. We are obliged to a friend for the following letter which is an exact copy of the one written, but three days before his execution, to his father who resides in Bucksport, Me. *Trav.*

Boston, January 30, 1827.

FATHER—I take this time to write you, and this will be a warning to all mankind. This is the last I shall write in this world, I hope you will find me in a better world than this is. May God bless you and my mother and brothers and sisters; I have been happier since I saw you than ever I was in all my life, and hope God will forgive me if you will forgive me. I hope you will strive to enter in at the strait gate, for many will strive and not be able. What will it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul. We have all got to appear before God that made us; remember this and it will make you more watchful over yourself. God has spared me through many dangers; I have been a great sinner, but it is a faithful saying that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; I hope that I feel true repentance, and I am praying every day that God will have mercy on my soul. There is more pleasure in serving God one hour than in serving the devil all your life. Don't forget to pray, for God says where two or three are gathered in my name there I am in the midst of them. I think that God has done more for my soul than all the world, and I hope that God will bless you, and I hope I shall meet you father and mother and brothers and sisters in heaven. God bless all my friends and my grandfather. The young man that was with me in the great sin is as wicked as ever.

Your sorrowful son.

SYLVESTER COLSON.

### NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

Agreeably to previous notice, the democratic republican members of the Legislature of Maine, met in convention, at the Representatives' Chamber on the evening of the sixth of February, 1827, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor for the ensuing political year. Robert P. Dunlap, President of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and Benjamin White, of the House, appointed Secretary.

Voted, To raise a committee consisting of one from each county, to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Governor, for the ensuing political year. Whereupon, Messrs. Dennet of York, Cobb of Cumberland, Pierce of Kennebec, Smith of Lincoln, Hathaway of Hancock, Bonney of Oxford, Carpenter of Penobscot, Vance of Washington, and Varnum of Somerset, were appointed said committee.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that the whole number of votes thrown was eighty-one, of which the Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN had eighty, and there was one blank vote.

Voted, That a committee of nine, one from each county, be appointed to wait on Gov. Lincoln and notify him of his nomination and request his answer. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Messrs. Goodenow of York, Webb of Cumberland, Hodgman of Lincoln, Francis of Kennebec, Johnson of Hancock, Cummings of Oxford, Balkam of Washington, Bartlett of Penobscot, and Farnsworth of Somerset.

The convention then adjourned to Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Thursday Evening Feb. 8th. The convention met agreeably to adjournment. Mr. Goodenow, Chairman of the Committee appointed to notify Gov. Lincoln of his nomination, laid on the table the following communication, which was read from the chair:—

PORTLAND, Feb. 8, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: The invitation which I received through you, is an honor which cannot be declined, and is only to be answered by saying that I will be devoted to the welfare of Maine, in any situation in which I may be placed, and that I am under your direction as to being a candidate for the office you named to me.

Be pleased to accept for yourselves and those you represent, the assurance

of my most  
gard.  
"I am, r  
servant,  
Messrs.  
man, Francis  
Cummings a  
On motion  
of the House  
Resolved,  
ty, integrity  
Hon. I  
we do most  
to the peop  
ported as a  
the next an  
Resolved,  
orable end  
tion to that  
Voted, Th  
Convention,  
Secretary, t  
Argus and t  
paper in this  
ROBERT  
BENJAMIN  
THE  
NORWAY  
UNITED S  
dors, of Nor  
into the Ho  
order calling  
(Mr. CLAY)  
es made by  
U. S. Laws,  
such changes  
prolific in sp  
killer, and w  
degree of fe  
of March ne  
less as to au  
of the discus  
it be, in out  
the few wee  
appropriated  
useful legis  
the moment  
er the printi  
another. Re  
republican p  
valid objecti  
the public p  
this course v  
to extend th  
ment, and t  
establishment  
public patro  
prior merit  
being the de  
tion.  
VIRGINIA.  
political atm  
know but li  
heat of Vir  
once respect  
are charged  
wormwood  
strength sec  
administrati  
administrati  
wrong, if to  
keep straight  
the President  
fice, he is  
he take me  
character for  
cused of a d  
In short, let  
nothing to b  
position, sev  
tion. Surely  
not to exist  
the Union, s  
plain. She  
share of inf  
ernment eve  
Four out of  
Virginians;  
They were  
men who v  
everlasting  
ought to kno  
ing, patrioti  
er sections  
to know, an  
long, be ma  
men have p  
age of our n  
gna, by an  
of talent.  
parison of in  
if the states  
nation, do  
shine in the  
Virginia.  
Coxness,  
sent to the  
the unhapp  
placed in a  
tion, and w  
ity of the  
State sover  
the Calhoun  
subjects, w  
for election  
to while aw  
sion, to the  
legislation.  
Co  
VII  
This sub  
is almost i  
of levity w  
come as to  
youth, or c  
able societ  
times to re  
pired at a  
and her pr  
sidence of  
every thing



of my most grateful and respectful regard.  
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ENOCH LINCOLN.  
Messrs. Goodenow, Webb, Hodgman, Francis, Johnson, Balkam, Bartlett, Cummings and Farnsworth.  
On motion of Mr. Ruggles, Speaker of the House, it was unanimously Resolved, That confiding in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN, we do most cordially recommend him to the people of this State to be supported as a candidate for Governor at the next annual election.  
Resolved, That we will use all honorable endeavors to promote his election to that office.  
Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Eastern Argus and the other republican newspaper in this State.  
ROBERT P. DUNLAP, Chairman.  
BENJAMIN WHITE, Secretary.

## THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1827.

UNITED STATES PRINTING. Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, has introduced into the House of Representatives, an order calling on the Secretary of State (Mr. Clay) to exhibit a list of the changes made by him in the printers of the U. S. Laws, together with the causes for such changes. This will be a subject prolific in speeches, an excellent time killer, and will serve to keep up a good degree of fermentation until the fourth of March next. We are however faithful as to any good that is to grow out of the discussion.—Much better would it be, in our humble apprehension, if the few weeks left to Congress were appropriated exclusively to subjects of useful legislation. Of little, very little moment is it to the nation whether the printing be done at one office or another. Rotation in office is a sound republican principle. We can see no valid objection to frequent changes in the public printing. On the contrary this course would serve more generally to extend the bounties of the government, and to prevent rich printing establishments from monopolizing the public patronage, under pretence of superior merit, in consequence of their being the designated organs of the nation.

VIRGINIA. We who live in the mild political atmosphere of New-England, know but little of the intense political heat of Virginia. The papers of that once respectable and influential State are charged to a high degree, with wormwood and gall. Their whole strength seems aimed at the national administration and its friends. If the administration turn to the right, it is wrong, if to the left, it is wrong, if it keep straight forward, it is wrong. If the President appoint his friends to office, he is charged with partiality, if he take men of talents and weight of character from the opposition, he is accused of a disposition to curry favor.—In short, let him do what he will he has nothing to expect from Virginia but opposition, severe and inveterate opposition. Surely this state of feeling ought not to exist. Virginia, of all parts of the Union, should be the last to complain. She has had her share, her full share of influence in the national government ever since its organization. Four out of six Presidents have been Virginians; and to this we do not object. They were all great and good men; men who will be had in grateful and everlasting remembrance. But she ought to know that there is virtue, learning, patriotism and republicanism in other sections of the Union. She ought to know, and she will assuredly, before long, be made to know that her great men have passed away, and that at this age of our nation we do not find in Virginia, by any means, a due proportion of talent. We make no invidious comparison of individuals, but we would ask if the statesmen of other parts of the nation, do not at the present day, outshine in the national councils, those of Virginia.

COXENESS. The President has presented to the consideration of Congress the unhappy Georgia dispute. It is placed in a proper light before the nation, and will, we hope, be settled in that way, which will sustain the authority of the Union, and yet not violate State sovereignty. This, together with the Calhoun report, and a few other subjects, which will give opportunity for electioneering speeches, will serve to while away the residue of the session, to the exclusion of most other legislation.

## Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
VILLAGE SCANDAL.

This subject, when noticed publicly, is almost invariably treated with a kind of levity which certainly does not become the importance of it when considered as to its effects on the minds of youth, or on the good morals of respectable society. It may be amusing sometimes to read an account of what transpired at a social visit of Mrs. Babbler, and her promising daughters, at the residence of Madam Backbiter, where every thing but decent and becoming

behaviour served for enjoyment, and where garrulity usurped the place of rational and becoming conversation, because the object of the writer was perhaps merely to excite laughter. Vulgar curiosity being always delighted with disgraceful scenes, such narrations can have no good effect. They are as unprofitable as, on the other hand, the harmless invective of a fastidious and self-sufficient censor of public propriety against what his contracted ideas of men and things may deem incompatible with perfect rectitude. A degraded society, destitute alike of the principles of refinement and a desire to possess a taste for improvement, will read such things with feelings of indifference, graduated only by their vulgar ideas of wit.

It is a fact that in some of our country villages, at all those miserable substitutes for social parties, which are in truth mere "Schools for Scandal," ridicule, slander and abuse form the most prominent amusement, constitute the "meat and drink" of all present, and are really served up and dealt out as the greatest luxuries of life. It is at such places the Slanderer, the Backbiter and the Tattler "feed on slaughtered names," and feast themselves upon the prostration of character and ruin of innocence; and it is the wretched habit, the pernicious evil and their corrupt effects upon the minds of the rising generation, that should be deprecated and discountenanced by every real friend to virtue, decency, respectability and good society.

Some of our villages may be considered as nothing else than so many communities of Gossips, every member of which is everlastingly busy in the manufacture and promulgation of tales of wonder calculated to prejudice each against her neighbor, totally regardless of consequences. Whether their pitiful slanders have only the effect to bring the objects of them into temporary disgrace, by exciting ridicule and holding them up as marks for the finger of derision to point at a while; or to blast forever the good name and fair reputation of a respectable and worthy individual, is matter of no consequence to these unprincipled and unfeeling haters of tranquility, provided their reports excite sufficient notice or interest to induce sister gossips to reiterate and blazon them about.

The peace and happiness of individuals, families and even whole neighborhoods are frequently scattered to the winds, to gratify the petty malevolence of some Herald of mischief. These persons are forever either cogitating some direful story at home, with which to take vengeance on an unsuspecting neighbor for one imaginary affront, or running from door to door directing the polluted streams which issue from their reservoirs of scandal. We witness almost every day the baneful consequences of this inclination in certain characters, to keep a neighborhood in an uproar.

This foolish and detestable propensity is very properly considered to be the effect of the concurrent influence of ignorance, vulgarity, curiosity and credulity, all of which when amalgamated and united in the same person, form a characteristic mark which may be seen walking hand in hand with mischief, down the smooth declivity to take up at last their abode with wretchedness at the foot.

Every well-wisher to good morals in the community, no doubt, would, if it were in his power, correct this evil and make those, who are the cause of so much trouble, and who are heaping degradation and infamy upon themselves, sensible how contemptible they appear in the eyes of a respectable and discriminating public; but so prone are many to cherish habits nurtured in childhood, without regard to their tendency, and also to practice by *lex talionis*, that it is presumed, all attempts towards effecting reformation in this particular would prove abortive. It may, however, be proper to remark that the failings we discover in females, are principally attributed to a neglect of proper education, and mistaken notions imbibed in early youth.

The chaste and discerning part of mankind see whence this pernicious habit originates, and know to what it leads. Those, then, who cultivate the better qualities of the human heart avoid, as much as possible, associating with those who would sacrifice friendship to a moment's gratification, while at the same time they constantly practice the duties of good members of society, can look with a peculiar satisfaction upon their own situation in life when contrasted with that of those unhappy individuals who are always in a state of hostility with their neighbors. There is another habit which it may not be improper to notice, disgraceful as it is prevalent in some of our country towns. It discovers at once a debased mind, a sordid imagination, and often a malignant heart. No person, however respectable and virtuous in life, is secure from its influence, or can escape its effects. It is next to robbing a person of his good name, which although it does not enrich the thief, renders the legitimate owner poor indeed. I mean the contemptible practice of calling individuals by other than their right names for the purpose of bringing them into ridicule and derision. It is sufficiently abhorrent to see a man indulge in this detestable practice, and I am

confident that were he to reflect a moment upon its effects on the morals of society, he would shudder at it unless he were lost to every sense of decency and propriety; but to hear from the lips of a delicate female! one, too, of that portion of our creation, destined by nature to be the pride and ornament of society and the archetype of pure chastity, the utterance of a vulgar and obscene nickname! How disgusting!!

We are all liable to this species of abuse from the tongues of the vulgar. How disgraceful, therefore, to countenance the practice. Turn from it as you would from the deadly effluvia of the poison tree!

## Married.

In this Village, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Capt. AMOS MILLETT to Miss DONOVAN S. REED, second daughter of William Reed, Esq. (We should have printed the above in large CAPITALS, had we received our customary fee in cake.)

## Died.

In Hebron, Jan. 30th, Mary-Ann Washington, daughter of Luther and Dolly Carman, aged about two years.  
"So faces the lovely blooming flower,"  
David son of Mr. David Webber aged about five years.  
In West Bridgewater, Eliakim Howard, Esq. aged 88, he was Town Clerk and Treasurer of the old town of Bridgewater 42 years.

## Fresh Goods.—Cheap!!

### G. C. LYFORD.

No. 6, BOYD'S BUILDINGS, Middle-Street.  
HAS just received 22 Packages FRESH GOODS, among which are  
20 P's Elegant Plaided & Shaded Calicoes.  
40 " do Dark Figured do do  
30 " do Light do do  
30 " American Blue do do little imperfect.  
15 P's Satinets different qualities.  
Good assortment Fancy Silk, Gauze and Borage Hand's; fine assortment Plain and Fancy fig'd Swiss Muslins; great variety Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves; black and white Worst'd Hose; plain and fig'd Book Muslins from 1s. to 6s. per yard, Lace and Gauze Veils; white, scarlet and black real Merino Shawls; white, and red Valencia Mantles; crimson and white Raw Silk Mantles; black Ostrich Plumes; Linen Cambricks; Furniture Bindings; Swiss Muslin Hdk's; great variety Gentlemen's White and Col'd Cravats; Plain and Fig'd Silks; Spool Floss; first quality Spool Sewing Cotton; Russia Diapers; Linen Damask; red, white, green and yellow Flannels; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Broad and Narrow Bl'k Bombazines; white and Col'd Press'd Crapes, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
40 p's BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES;  
100 Cassimere Shawls;  
4000 yds Brown Sheetings from 12 1-2 cts to 1s. per yd;  
1500 yds Brown Shirtings;  
1000 yds Bleach'd Shirtings from 12 1-2 to 25 cts;  
500 yds Tickings;  
450 yds Checks;  
550 yds Gingham;  
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, first quality;  
500 lbs Cotton Baling.  
Portland, Feb. 12, 1827. 8w 138

## A FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by license of Court, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of THOMAS WINSTON, Innholder, in Jay, in the County of Oxford.

## A FARM,

situated in the Centre of said town of Jay, within twenty rods of the meeting house, containing about ninety acres of Land of the best quality, on which there is a two story Dwelling house, and a Barn. This farm is a part of Lot number eight, in the seventh Range, and lies on the County Road from Farmington to Portland, and on the road leading from Jay meeting house to Paris forming a part of the flourishing Village of Jay, a healthy, pleasant, and desirable place of residence.

Such persons as are in pursuit of farms, will do well to view the Premises, which, with the conditions of sale that are exceedingly liberal, will offer great inducements to attend the sale.

Also—at the same time and place will be sold, one Pew, on the lower floor, in said meeting house, and one yoke of OXEN.  
For further particulars inquire of James Starr, Jr. Esq. near the premises, or of the subscriber in Buckfield.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Agent to the Proprietors.  
February 17, 1827. 8w 138

## LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at ten of the Clock A. M., at the store of near Hayford's Mills, in Canton, in the County of Oxford, the following lots of Land, situated in that part of Hartford, in said County, formerly called Thompson Town, viz:—  
Lot No. 2 in range No. 1 } Easterly side of  
Lot No. 2 in do do } Whitney Pond.  
Containing two hundred and twenty two acres.  
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 10, in range No. 10  
do do 5, 6, 7, 9 & 11, in do do 11  
do do 4 & 6, in do do 13  
do do 6 & 8, in do do 13  
All on the westerly side of Whitney Pond containing one hundred acres each, more or less.  
Lot No. 1, in range No. 2. Westerly side said Pond—one hundred acres.  
These lands are chiefly in a state of nature; some few lots however have partial improvements on them. They are to be sold, at all events, to the highest bidder, on very liberal terms, and therefore offer great encouragement to young men, who are in pursuit of new lands on which to locate themselves, and to others who purchase for speculation, to attend the sale.

For further particulars inquire of Capt. Levi Ludden, of Peru or of the subscriber in Buckfield.  
SAMUEL F. BROWN, Agent to the Proprietors.  
February 17, 1827. 8w 138

## NO MISTAKE!!!

### BRADLEY & DOW

HAVE just received ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PIECES of fine, superfine, blue, black, olive, claret, and mixt

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

which are offered very low—say ten per cent. lower than "Auction Prices."

—ALSO—

50 pieces SATINETTS,  
20 bales SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,  
with a general assortment of prime British and American

## Piece Goods,

all which they will sell at prices lower than ever before offered in this market, for "Sixteen Years."

Portland, Dec. 22. 9w 131

## CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

### WARES.

### JOSEPH LEACH,

No. 6, MERCHANT'S ROW, Middle-Street,

HAS JUST received large addition to his Stock which now makes his assortment complete, comprising every article kept in a Crockery Ware Store, which will be sold low.

\*Constantly on hand Prime Assorted CRATES put up expressly for Country Trade.

Purchasers are invited to call.  
Portland, Jan. 9, 1827. 6w 133

## BLANKS & PRIZES!!

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform his customers that he has sold the following prizes in the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery TENTH CLASS which drew on the 10th instant, (viz:—)

1 Eighth of number 1694*	\$3000
1 do.	5525† 100
1 Quarter	5799 100
1 " "	4453 20
1 " "	3153 20
1 " "	3069 14
1 " "	3169 14
1 " "	4169 14
1 " "	6669 14

with several of four dollars and a

## HOST OF BLANKS!!

Tickets and parts in a great variety of numbers for sale at the Oxford Bookstore call soon and secure a fortune—now is the time.

\*Sold to a young Lady in Bathol.

†To two young Men of this village.  
Feb. 21. -

## COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate, and of Wills for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of Creditors to the estate of SIMEON POND, late of Paris, in said County Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed from the twenty-third day of January last for them to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the office of Stephen Emery, Esq. in Paris on the third Saturdays of June and July next at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

STEPHEN EMERY, } Com'rs.  
R. K. GOODENOW, }  
Paris Feb. 13, 1827. 138.

## Sheriff's Notice.

THE subscribers respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford County, that his present Commission as Sheriff will expire on the 10th inst. that he has been re-appointed, and shall be qualified under his new Commission on Monday the 12th.—Those who wish to be Deputies, must take new Commissions, and all will guard against mistakes.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.  
Hebron, Feb. 6, 1827. 136

## HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy, will commence on Wednesday the twenty-first day of February next; still under the tuition of Mr. SIMON PENNIX, A. M. whose services hitherto have given so much satisfaction.

The attention of youth of both sexes is again invited to this seminary.  
JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.  
Jan. 30, 1827. 136

## FOR SALE,

A FARM in the South part of Norway, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Nathaniel Millett, containing about fifty-three acres—has on it a small House, a Barn and a thrifty young orchard—will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Norway village.  
HENRY RUST.  
Norway, Feb. 6, 1827. 136.

## COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of ELIJAH SOULE, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed from the twenty-third day of January inst. to bring and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the dwelling-house of Cyrus Thompson, in Hartford, on the fourth Saturday of June next, and third Saturday of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

CYRUS THOMPSON, } Commissioners.  
BENJAMIN THOMAS, }  
Hartford, Jan. 30, 1827. 136

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO BE sold by order of the Judge of Probate, on Thursday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of SEWALL L. LOMBARD, late of Hebron, deceased, together with the reversion of the widow's dower, as will raise the sum of one hundred dollars, to pay the debts of the deceased, with incidental charges; consisting of a small piece of Land, a small House and Blacksmith's Shop, standing on the same, situated near Quincy Keith's in Hebron.

THOMAS MERRILL, Adm'r.  
Turner, Feb. 8, 1827. 3w 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

SIMEON WATERS, Administrator on the estate of PEREZ HOWARD, deceased, having presented his second and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Waters give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 136

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

SAMUEL PARSONS, Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of AMOS BROWN, late of Buckfield, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 136

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

SAMUEL BARRETT, Jr., Administrator on the estate of ELIJAH GILBERT, late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Barrett give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

PHILIP ELLIS, Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of NATHANIEL THOMAS, late of Hartford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

BERNARD RICE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of EZEKIEL SAUNDERS, late of Waterford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

WILLIAM FRYE, Administrator on the estate of JACOB ELLENWOOD, late of Bethel, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

JOHN BRIGGS, Jr., Administrator on the estate of ELIJAH STURTEVANT, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:  
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137



## THE BOWER.

FOR THE LADY.

Composed by a young Lady of L\*\*\*\*\*,  
who was born blind.

### ON THE MORNING.

The morning breaks serenely clear;  
The mists of night are fled away;  
The morning sun dispels our fear,  
While through the balmy grove we stray.  
The shepherd tunes his lute again,  
While morning birds in chorus join;  
While music echoes o'er the plain,  
Calm contemplation fills the mind.  
The stars that shone with splendor clear,  
Have now all vanish'd from our sight;  
All planets now have disappear'd;  
Extinguish'd in the sun's broad light.  
The sun, his radiant robe has spread,  
O'er distant plains and towering trees;  
His warm influence now has shed,  
O'er lakes and valleys, fields and seas.  
The human mind can never trace  
Nature's great mysteries far and nigh;  
And yet our fancy finds a place  
Beneath the earth and o'er the sky.

S\*\*\*\* C\*\*\*\*.

## THE OLIO.

### THE CASTLE OF ERASMUS: OR BERTRAND AND ELIZA.

The pipe was mute in the valleys, and the hills were no longer responsive to the vocal reed. Three years had elapsed since the young and generous Bertrand was assassinated by Caled near the castle of Erasmus; his lance hung inverted on his tomb, and his honors were mingled with the dust of his fathers.  
"Oh! when shall my sufferings have an end, and the grief-worn frame return to its kindred clay! Never shall thy lovely image be erased from my memory; thy virtues are engraved on my heart!" It was the voice of the amiable Eliza, offering her evening orisons at the shrine of her beloved Bertrand.  
Silence held her still domain throughout the fertile plains, save where the distant watch-dog marked the rural hamlet. Cynthia had gained the summit of the azure throne, smiled in lucid majesty o'er the blue expanse. All nature aided the solemnity! A row of aged oaks led to a clusture of spreading firs, which discovered a marble sepulchre adorned with military trophies. The beautiful Eliza, amiable in sorrows, and patient in afflictions, graced the awful scene. She was kneeling in a posture of adoration and prayer, her sable garments hung loose in melancholy folds, and mingling with her auburn tresses; the round tear of affection stood in her languid eye, and the cypress groves reiterated the sighs of a broken heart.  
In the midst of her orisons, Clifford (by whose command the assassination of Bertrand was perpetrated) appeared before the sorrowful Eliza. Rage instantly kindled in her cheek, and reproaches burst from her lips—"Darest thou, perfidious and profane wretch, approach this hallowed place? Ye Gods, where are your avenging bolts? Why sleep the thunders when this wretch draws near? Dost thou not fear the anger of Almighty power? Or is thy heart more hardened than adamant, leagued with the demons of revenge to ward the stroke of justice?" "Chide not, too lovely fair one, (replied the repentant Clifford,) it was love for thee that led me on to madness; I beheld a favored rival in the happy Bertrand—I considered life without thee, as an ocean exposed to incessant tempests; with thee, all that Heaven could bestow or I could wish. I vainly thought one bar alone remained between me and my fancied joys—ixna rash moment I employed the cursed Caled to execute the fell design; he obeyed, took his reward and fled, since which time peace has been banished from the breast of Clifford, and soon must the cold hand of death bring him to the expiation of his crimes."

"And dost thou talk of love, abhorred assassin? thou who hast laid low the image of perfection—my Bertrand was the first, and shall be the last my bleeding heart owned. Hear me, beloved shade, and witness for me all ye cherubs watching around the tomb, ne'er shall Eliza taste of pleasure more till we shall again meet in the fields of joys; then shall the rays of endless peace and love dispel the earthly mists of painful woe." Eliza again prostrated herself before the shrine, and Clifford, dejected, returned through the avenue to the castle.

Alwin surmised the good, (who was then on the throne,) hearing of the sorrows of Eliza, resolved to undertake the cause of injured innocence, by offering a considerable reward to the champion who would meet Clifford in single combat. The time of the approaching tournament drew on apace; at length the day arrived, appointed for the cause of Eliza. The circus was crowded with spectators. The king was seated beneath a canopy adorned with the riches of the east, and the constant fair one sat at his right hand—every eye was centered on one object; the injured Eliza. Clifford appeared in the list, and the trumpets were thrice sounded; a stranger instantly accepted the challenge; his helmet of massy gold covered his face, it was studded with diamonds, and

the nodding plumes shook defiance to his foe; his armor of excellent workmanship, darted a splendid radiance throughout the circus, and the blood-red cross on his breast displayed a knight zealous in the christian cause; the dignity of his appearance, the symmetry of his shape, the graceful manner with which he took up the glove, charmed every beholder. Clifford, all trembling, approached and thus addressed the multitude: "You see before you a wretch destined by the hand of fate, to meet eternal vengeance; fall I must, if not by the sword of my accuser, the weight of my own sins must soon bring me with sorrow to the grave."

The martial trumpets were again flourished, and the champions engaged. For some time the victory was doubtful, till at length the powerful arm of the stranger laid the lofty Clifford in the dust, and the circus re-echoed with repeated exclamations; his wound was mortal, and his friends gathered around him; even the injured Eliza sympathized in the tears shed over the dying penitent. While the crowd was attentive to the departing Clifford, a man muffled in a pilgrim's habit pressed forward, and

throwing open his garment, thus addressed the vanquished champion:—"Thou man of sorrows, behold in this disguise, the person of Caled, once thy vassal, at whose command I undertook the murder of the worthy Bertrand; if thou hast enough of life to hear the event, attend and learn." The eyes of Clifford were nearly set in death, but agitated by a thousand emotions, seemed to express a desire to hear the narrative of Caled, who thus proceeded: "Urged by your entreaties and the horrid purpose I entertained and discovered, my intent to the gallant youth, whom I pressed to depart. I have since heard he rendered himself famous on the plains of Palestine, enlisting in the Holy War. You insisted on my privately burying the corpse in the grove leading to the castle of Erasmus; this I told you was performed, and the amiable Eliza caused a shrine to be erected to his memory. I received my reward and fled; disguised in a pilgrim's habit I followed Bertrand to Jerusalem; but my search was in vain: for soon I heard that Bertrand was no more. Flushed with success, he joined the crosses led by the gallant Richard, and met the shaft of death before the walls of Cyprus."

Hope, horror and despair, alternately reigned in the bosom of Eliza, during the narrative, at the conclusion of which she fell lifeless at the feet of the victor. The champion, lifting up his helmet, (cried the stranger) one whose soul is linked to thine—revive thou paragon of excellence—"tis Bertrand calls thee back to life and me!" At the well known name, Eliza awakened from her trance, and after gazing some time with speechless admiration, at length articulated—"It is, it is my long lost Bertrand!" Clifford lived but a few moments after the discovery—he received the pardon of the injured pair, and closed his eyes in peace. Bertrand turned to the astonished Caled, and embraced him as a friend, every eye sparkled with joy, and every heart participated in the happiness of Bertrand and Eliza.

It is recorded in the annals of the Castle, that virtue shall meet her reward, and vice be humbled at her feet. After paying the funeral rites to the remains of the unfortunate Clifford, the nuptials were consummated in the utmost style of magnificence at Alvin's palace. Eliza by degrees recovered her native bloom—love glistened in her eye, and the roses revelled in her cheek. Bertrand again displayed his trophies in the hall of the castle, and again assumed the hero.

The pipe once more gladdened the valley, and the hills were rendered vocal by the responsive notes of the reed. Peace spread her wing athwart the verdant plain, and the vaulted roofs reverberated the sound of the harp in the happy Castle of Erasmus.

### A WORD TO FEMALES.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decorations that compose thy artificial beauty; no—nor that enchanting glance, which thou dost test with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy thy affection. It is thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation—thy sensibility and the purity of thy thoughts—thy affable and open disposition—thy sympathizing with those in adversity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed—and above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of Christianity. These virtues constitute thy loveliness. Adorned but with those of nature and simplicity, they will shine like the refulgent sun, and display to man that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of thy body, but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of a well spent life that soars above the transient vanities of this world. And when thy days are ended here upon earth, thy happy spirit shall wait to the regions of eternal bliss.

A well bred man, says Montaigne, is always sociable and pleasant.

## COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Jay.

THE proprietors of the several lots of Land in the town of Jay, in the County of Oxford, hereafter mentioned, are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bill committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town for the year 1825, to collect in the respective sums, following, viz:

Owner's Name	No. of Acres	Value	Amount Due
Jona. Stone,	19 5 100	150	1 07
H. Stone,	18 5 100	175	1 25
Seth Bemis, East 1-2,	15 2 50	150	1 07
Part of Tainter farm,	10 0 7 56	40	
owner unknown,			

If no person shall appear to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, on or before Saturday, the tenth of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lots of land as shall be sufficient to discharge the same, will then be sold at the dwelling-house of Thomas Winslow, in said town, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, according to law.

SOLOMON KYES, Collector of Jay  
Jay, Jan. 27, 1827. 3w 137

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Turner, the home farm on which John Gonnard, of Turner, now lives; in order to raise the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars and fifty-four cents; or so great a part thereof as said farm will raise for the purpose of paying the just debts of SAMUEL GORHAM, late of said Turner, deceased, with charges of Administration.

Conditions of payment, made known at the time of sale.  
Said farm will be sold subject to a right of Dower by the Widow.

JOSHUA WHITMAN, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Gorham, late of Turner, deceased. 138

Turner, January 23, 1827.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of Sessions next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1826.

THE subscribers represent that a highway daily laid out and established, beginning at the bridge over Bear River on Bethel town line, and running through Newry, Anover Surplus, Holmes and Letter B. to the highway near the line of New Hampshire, the same first named highway, excepting the part in Newry, not being comprehended within the bounds of any incorporated town or plantation, needs opening, amending and repairing. Wherefore we pray that you will cause an assessment at so much per acre as you may judge necessary for making or amending said highway and defraying the expense of the same on the said unincorporated plantations of Andover Surplus, Holmes and Letter B. and that you will cause all things necessary in the premises to be done.

By order of the town.  
JOHN KILLGORE, Selectmen of AMOS HILLS, Newry.  
Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. Newry, September 2, 1826.

## State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by publishing said Petition and this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus and in the Oxford Observer, and by posting up copies of said Petition and Order of Court, in some public place in said Newry and Holmes—the last publication in each of said newspapers to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court which is to be held at Paris in and for said County on the third Tuesday of June next, and the posting up as aforesaid to be for and during the space of thirty days before the said next Term of this Court to be held as aforesaid—to the end that all persons interested may have notice, and appear at said next Term, if they please, and show cause, if they can, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. 3w 137

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.

TAKEN ON Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the sixteenth of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the store of Benjamin Barker, Esq. in Hiram, in said County—all the right which JONATHAN SWETT has to redeem the following described mortgaged Real Estate, to wit:—a certain tract or parcel of Land situated in said Hiram, on the West side of Saco river, and bounded as follows:—Easterly by the road leading from Hiram to Cornish—Southeasterly and South by land of Simeon Pease, Esq. and Northwesterly by land of Benjamin Barker—containing about one fourth of an acre, with the buildings thereon—being the same conveyed to him by Benjamin Swett.

Also—Another tract or parcel of Land situated in said Hiram, on the Easterly side of Saco river—and bounded as follows:—Southeasterly by the road leading from Hiram Bridge to Denmark—Northeasterly and North by land of Jed. Alexander—Northwesterly and West by Saco river—containing about twenty acres, more or less.

The above described Real Estate is mortgaged to secure the payment of two hundred and forty-six dollars, and nineteen cents, and interest on the same, from the date of said deeds.—For further description of the above, see deeds on record.

ANDREW McMILLAN, Dep'ty. Sheriff. Fryeburg, Feb. 5, 1827. 3w 137

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of TIMOTHY BEAN,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to PETER C. VIRGIN, KIMBALL BEAN.

Bethel, Jan. 29, 1827. 3w 137

## NEW STORE. New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD  
IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of

English, French, India,  
& American  
PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—  
A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings  
with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR  
CARPETS,  
HEARTH RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,  
from No. 4, to 12,

At the NEW STORE, corner of Exchange and Middle-streets.

Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. 125

## NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

B. WALES,  
HAS established himself in business in this town, and has taken the store next to that occupied by MARK HARRIS, Esq. Middle-street, where he has just received an entire new and extensive Stock of

GOODS,

comprising a heavy and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints & Dye-Stuffs, among which may be found the following articles—

### Drugs, Medicine, &c.

Gum Opium; Tart Emetic; Calomel; Castor Oil; Columbo; Carabian Bark; Antimony; Oil Peppermint, Oil Cloves, and all other Oils generally inquired for; Musk; Blue Pill; Gum Galbanum; Glauber, Rochelle, Epsom and Soda Salts; Flake Manna; Gum Arabic; Phos Iron; Gamboge; Myrrh; Aloes; Rhubarb; Pica; Pink Root; Cream Tartar; Sulphur; Red and White Precipitate; Quicksilver; Guaiacum; Valerian; Wormseed; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Prusic Acid; Spermi Ceti; Camphor; Magnesia; Chamomile Flowers; Croton Oil; Cold Pressed Castor Oil, by the gallon or bottle; Gentian; Iceland Moss; Ononice; Pearlash; Salaritis; Arrow Root; Sago; Salop; Pearl Barley; and numerous other articles, which, together with a large catalogue of

### PATENT MEDICINES,

renders the assortment very full and complete. Also, Surgeons' Instruments, such as Pocket Cases; Teeth Instruments; Lancets; Catheters; Amputating and Dissecting Cases; Bougies; Trusses; Stomach Tubes, &c. &c.

### Paints, Oils, &c.

Dry and Ground White Lead; Red Lead; French Yellow & Black Lead; Stone Yellow; Rose Pink; Chrome Yellow; Umber; Ivory Black; Lamp Black; Vermillion; Glue; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Purple Brown; Verdigris; French Green; Paris White; Whiting; Lytharge; Pumice Stone; Rotten Stone; Drop Lake; Flake White; Blue Smalt; Prussian Blue; Blue, Purple and White Frostings; Sand Paper; Paint Knives; Paint Brushes; C. H. Pencils; White Wash Brushes; Orange Red; India Red; Distilled Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Spirits Turpentine; Copal, Japan, and Bright Varnish; Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze; Gum Copal; Gum Shell-lack; Sugar of Lead; White Vitriol; Emery; Rosin; Dutch Pink; White and Red Chalk, &c.

### Dye Stuffs, &c.

Logwood; Redwood; Fustic; Nicaragua; Camwood; Alum; Coppers; Indigo; Blue Vitriol; Madder; Woad; Cudbear; Oil Vitriol; Aqua Fortis; Muriatic Acid; Red Tartar; Nutgalls; Verdigris; Clothsiers' Jacks; Screws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Iron Mortars.

Ground Logwood, }  
" Fustic, } Selected for retailing.  
" Redwood, }  
" Nicaragua, }  
" Camwood, }

Otter; Rocce; Tenter Hooks, &c.

Also—Saltpetre; Roll Brimstone; Stone Jugs; Stone Pots; Sponge; Gum Shell-lack and Lpts Wine, for Hatters' use; SWEEP OIL; LAMP OIL; Pepper; Pepper Sauce; SPICES of various kinds; Macaboy, Scotch, Aromatic, and Cephalic SNUFF; Tamarinds; Refined and Crude Borax; Coach Varnish; Junk Bottles by the Hammer; Bottle Corks; Lamp; Card Tacks; Boston and Chelmsford WINDOW GLASS, of first and second qualities, and of various sizes.—B. W. being appointed Agent for the New-England Crown Glass Company, will sell their Glass at the lowest factory prices, and orders to any amount and for any size of Glass, will be executed at short notice. Glass constantly at retail.

Physicians, Clothiers, Hatters, Traders, and all others in want of any of the above articles, will find them of a genuine quality, and at fair prices for cash or credit.

Cash given for Beeswax, Mustard Seed, and Flax Seed.

Portland, Dec. 26. 3m 130

## FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM, in the South part of Paris, on the Portland road, containing about 120 acres, a good House and Barn standing thereon, with a good Orchard, and other matters convenient.

Also—3 Lots of Land, in Foxcroft, County Penobscot.

Also—5 Lots in Woodstock, Oxford County.—The above was a part of the estate of the late Mr. Stephen Robinson, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by his heirs.

Apply to LEVI STOWELL. 132

Paris, January 6, 1827.

## ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE

New-England Insurance Company,

Capital 200,000 Dollars,

continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Newry, Feb. 1827.

## JOHNSON'S AMERICAN Anodyne Liniment,

OR,  
LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS most excellent preparation is composed of a number of the most powerful articles which the Materia Medica affords, several of which have never before been combined in any preparation, of this kind, and is considered, by good judges, to be decidedly superior to any other Opodeldoc. Externally it will be used with great advantage for gout and rheumatism; for Strains, Bruises and Swellings; for Numbness, Stiffness, and Cramp, in the Neck, Back or Limbs. Surgeons will find it an admirable application to dislocated joints and Fractured Bones, both before and after setting.

Internally it is used with the most happy effects for Asthma for hard dry, spasmodic coughs attended with pain in the side, for Hooping Cough, for pains and soreness, in the stomach and sides caused by lifting or otherwise, for suppression of the Urin, for Deafness which has recently occurred, and for pains and itching in the ears; a lock of cotton dipped in it and put into a painful tooth, gives immediate relief. It will be found to possess all the virtues of the British Oil, of the white or any other Opodeldoc now in existence, while its power and effects are double to that of any of them.—Testimonies of its beneficial effects in particular cases might be multiplied at pleasure, but the following respectable Certificates are thought to be sufficient.

### CERTIFICATES.

I the subscriber do hereby certify, that after having been troubled with a Rheumatic Affection for some years, I was attacked with a Gouty Rheumatism in all my limbs, towards the close of the year 1824, and was attended on for a number of weeks by two skillful physicians, without the least sensible benefit. My legs and thighs were almost as big as my belly, and my hands and arms so much swelled, that I could neither turn in bed nor feed myself. While in this state, Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Liquid Opodeldoc was recommended to me, and I commenced the use of it in Feb. 1825; and the use of this Medicine, and a blunder roller three weeks, entirely relieved the pain and swelling of my limbs. During this time I used a bottle of Whitwell's Liquid Opodeldoc on one limb, without any advantage whatever. I attribute it to the blessing of God on this excellent preparation, that I am now out of my grave. I would say to the sufferer from Rheumatism, "go thou and do likewise."  
LEVI CLARK.

Franklin, Sept. 12, 1825.

We, the subscribers, having experienced the good effects of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment in relieving obstructions of the water, do hereby give our testimony in favor of that excellent remedy in this painful complaint.

CHRISTIANA K. MERCER, of Sullivan.

ELIZA HOOPER, of Franklin.

SAMUEL BEAN, of Sullivan.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is agent for the Proprietor; Also, by the Proprietor at Sullivan, Me. by the principal Apothecaries in the State, and by Wakefield, Smith & Co. 121, Washington-street, Boston.

o3wly 125

## BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I, JONAS WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.  
Hooksett, June, 1823.

For sale by appointment of the Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

## ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for the cure of Coughs and Consumption, has just been received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, both in large and small bottles.—It is deemed wholly unnecessary to insert any of the numerous Certificates given in favor of this truly valuable Medicine, as the numerous calls for it by the afflicted fully test the estimation in which it is held by the public.

Price—Large bottles, one dollar—Small do. fifty cents. Feb. 21.

## LA GRANGE'S OINTMENT.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with this valuable Ointment, for the cure of the SALT RHEUM and other cutaneous diseases.—A new and fresh supply just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Feb. 21.

## JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Goodale's Spelling Books, new edition—Springer's Hymns, 4th edition—Universalists' Hymn Books, new kind—Smith and Jones' Hymns, &c.

Also—Ingersoll's Grammar, abridged, for the use of schools.

LikeWISE—Brown's History of Universalism.

Feb. 21.

## JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, WORCESTER'S WATTS, arranged for the use of the Congregational churches.

Feb. 21.

## WEBSTER'S AND GOODALE'S

SPELLING BOOKS for sale wholesale and retail at the Oxford Bookstore. Feb. 21.

## The Observer

Is published every Wednesday afternoon, by

ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.



VOL. II

THE

[From

TO THE

son that bend

thy mouldering

years, have in

with the rapid

wast summer

cle, and born

But, ah! the

left resembling

ready and ext

ity; the hear

est sympathie

now both col

that once utte

that taught i

youth, bath f

ture, and cru

the voice that

of instruction

heard no more

ers thy lone o

ped with the

chilling storm

ed around the

many a friend